

THE Organized FARMER

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GENERAL SCIENCES

May, 1961

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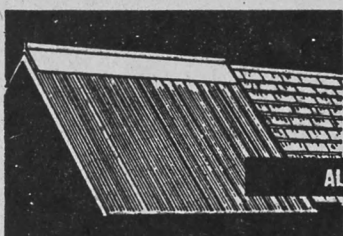


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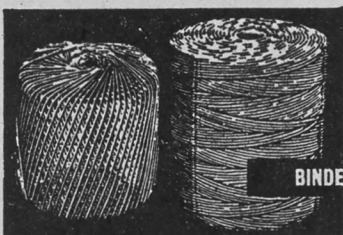
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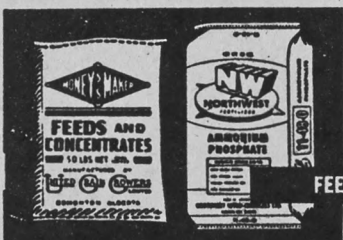
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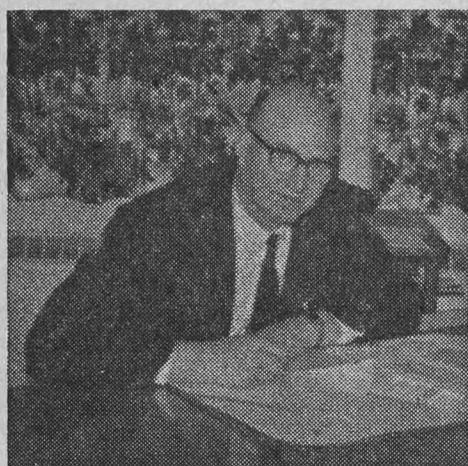


CO-OP PRESS LTD., EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Vol. XX

May, 1961

No. 5



The President's Report

by ED NELSON

"God created man in his own image." I wonder how many time ministers of the church, Sunday school teachers or just ordinary people have repeated this. I wonder if many people ever questioned the possibility that "image" might mean something else than the likeness or shape of man? The dictionary says it is "an imitation of any person or thing. A mental picture, concept or idea". It could be that the word image was intended to mean "likeness in spirit" or just a symbol.

Whatever is the intent, most people like to think of an image as having body or shape. I think the main reason is that we can more easily understand something that can be seen and identified, rather than something which is unseen.

The same problem is prevalent in our everyday lives. There are many instances in history to indicate that people have stubbornly held to certain images rather than change, when new ideas or concepts replaced the old ones. That process is still going on and we are still just as resistant to change as ever. So

we, as farmers have built an "image" or an idea of what we think constitutes an ideal farm. Actually the present "ideal" is a far cry from the original idea which was simply that with a little help from man the land would provide food, clothing, and shelter.

We have paid considerable lip service to a term we call "the family farm". It takes a different shape, form, and size in the minds of each of us. The governments of the world have said they want to preserve it. Nations have fought wars to try to preserve the symbol it stands for. Yet, little by little, it is slipping away from us. Just as surely as day follows night it is disappearing. Why? Because we are letting it disappear. We are not doing anything about it.

Great men have warned us. They have told us what to expect, but we have ignored them and we continue to ignore them. We ignore them because we never can bring ourselves to believe that it will happen to us. It is always something that is going to happen to somebody else. And every day, technology, science, and their practical result—automation—are moving us out faster and faster. But there is one thing that is moving us out faster than anything else. That thing is called competition. We are competing each other right off our farms. That image we have built of a proper family farm, is one that is able to compete. Of course the inevitable outcome is that either we learn to co-operate and save what we have or compete until only a very few are left. How many of us have a chance to be among those few?

Unfortunately the image we have built around competition is such that we will not believe that we can co-operate without an element of competition. We have tried for a number of years to operate co-operatively and competitively at the same time. It can't work because there is no common base upon which to build. Competition has failed to maintain security for anyone. Those who were pushed out had to live on the dregs, while those who, by one means or other, reached the top, have found little or no satisfaction when they got there. Co-operation recognizes only one standard, "the rights of others." The rights upon which "the image of God" was founded.

Integration is upon us and people claim it is inevitable. It is the final efforts of a few that are left, to survive. Whether they can or not, remains to be seen. Some are trying to

integrate through co-operatives, hoping to salvage something of the past and still live in the present. It is, of course, a fallacy. Integration, by whatever means, is integration. It will provide for only a few. **That is, so long as the co-operative is still forced to compete.** If all the farmers were using the same co-operative, they would have a **form of integration** that would give them a chance to determine whether all stayed in or not.

That is the picture that is facing farmers all over the North American continent today. The integrated production of eggs, broilers and turkeys are well on their way. Hogs will certainly be next. While many doubt that dairy-ing and beef production will ever become integrated, I can see no good reason to doubt it. I can see only one thing standing in the way of grain growing becoming completely integrated. That is the Wheat Board. If that is allowed to disintegrate, it will only be a question of time until only a few people with access to capital, can remain as grain producers.

It is not an encouraging picture for those of us who like to think of farming as a way of life. The only hope of delaying or controlling this whole process lies in the establishment of marketing boards. If a board has control of each commodity then the only competition will be between commodities. Pork and beef will compete with each other, and with cheese and eggs, etc. But competition between pork producer and pork producer will be ended. The very nature of competition between commodity groups will force farmers to more efficient units, but will not necessarily eliminate them. I sincerely believe that, had we adopted the principle of marketing boards ten years ago we would have had a more orderly transition in our farm picture today. If we don't wait too long we may yet salvage some of the good. My "image" of good is, in this case, some semblance of equality of opportunity, and a more equitable distribution of resources in our society.

COVER

Bohdan Dybek and Tadeusz Kirczyk of Edmonton, making a recording for the Polish Folk Songs in "Alberta Sings". The second edition, along with recording of some of the folk songs, for those not familiar with the original language, are expected to be on display at the F.U.A. District Conventions in June.

All the foregoing is thinking in terms of the farmer as a producer. If he gets forced out of production he will still remain as a consumer. From this standpoint it is important to him who becomes the final integrator. Certainly if it is allowed to accumulate in the hands of private corporations, he will be forced to provide profit on both capital and operation. If the integration occurs through the co-operative and he is a member, he will, at least be able to use his own capital to provide his own service.

There is another factor that governs a farmer's ability to stay in business. That is the cost of those things required to produce, such as machinery, fuel and oil. Experience has shown that farmers have spent approximately 30c of every dollar, more than was necessary, in buying machinery. By using their own C.C.I.L. exclusively, for a year or so, farmers in Western Canada could have very nearly been able to choose the make and type of machine they wanted without paying the prices they pay today. We have been paying 10 to 15% more on fuel and oil than was necessary. That saving can be made today by using our own co-operative distribution service.

I have tried to picture our position today. I have outlined some of the things we might do about it. It is something that won't happen unless we farmers make it happen. I wonder if our "images" are so static that we can't change them?

Seventy years ago, William Jennings Bryan, a great political figure in the U.S.A. said "There are many differences between the natural man and the corporate man. There is a difference in the purpose of creation. God made man and placed him upon His footstool to carry out a divine decree; man created the corporation as a money making machine. When God created man He did not make the tallest man much taller than the shortest; and He did not make the strongest man much stronger than the weakest; but when the law creates the corporate person that person may be a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand, a million times stronger than the God-made man. When God made man He set a limit to his existence, so that if he was a bad man he could not be bad long; but when the corporation was created, the limit on age was raised and it sometimes projects itself through generation after generation.

When God made man, He gave him a soul and warned him that in the next

Fortieth Annual Feeders' Day — June 3, 1961

The program will begin at 10 a.m. in the Livestock Pavilion, 116 Street and 68 Avenue — lunch available on the grounds.

Results of 13 experiments completed or in progress during the past 12 months will be summarized. The Department of Animal Science was strengthened during 1960 by the appointment of a physiologist, Dr. Verne Mendel, who will review some recent highlights in bloat research. Veterinary problems and questions will be in the capable hands of Dr. J. G. O' Donoghue.

Reports on feeding, breeding and management experiments of special interest to dairy, beef and sheep men will include: roughage pellets for wintering dairy heifers, low-cost calf starters, rapeseed meal for dairy cows; restricted concentrates in beef performance testing rations, appraisal of factors that affect weight of weaned calves in a commercial beef herd, 'no roughage rations, protein, urea and vitamin A for feedlot steers; and pelleted rations for feedlot lambs.

For swine producers—feed activities in relation to the performance of sows and their litters, inside vs. outside feeding market pigs, restricted feed for finishing pigs, use of stabilized tallow in swine rations, colony house vs. barn shelter for growing finishing pigs, and inherited characteristics as affected by the plane of nutrition of market pigs.

world he would be held accountable for deeds done in the flesh; but when man created the corporation he could not endow that corporation with a soul, so that if it escapes punishment here it need not fear the hereafter. And this man-made giant has been put forth to compete with the God-made man. We must assume that man, in creating the corporation, had in view the welfare of society, and the people who create must retain the power to restrict and to control. We can never become so enthusiastic over the corporation, over its usefulness, over its possibilities, as to forget the God-made man who was here first, and still remains a factor to be considered."

People. It's only people that count. You, and I, and the man across the fence, or in the house down the street. Or over on the next continent. But every one of us must realize that we can only move forward together.

MacPherson Commission Report

By Ed Nelson

The MacPherson Commission report indicates, first and foremost, that when some portion of the nation economy gets into trouble, it becomes necessary for the whole economy to help bail it out. It suggests that a subsidy is necessary until the railroads have time to adjust to new conditions. This is not too different from the suggestions we have made from time to time to help farmers to adjust. The Government's acceptance of this principle on behalf of the railways will strengthen the farmers' position in their request for temporary assistance.

I find it rather difficult to reconcile the fact that the railroads maintained that their losses on freighting export grain were \$70 million, with the commission's suggestion of a \$22.3 million loss. These figures, coupled with the fact that various submissions by the pools and provinces indicated no loss, would seem to suggest that the commission made a compromise. There is no indication that any value has been placed on the special benefits received by the C.P.R. under the "Crow" agreement.

I seriously doubt whether any real job of streamlining Canada's transportation system can be done until all rail lines are nationalized. Certainly the government must watch closely so that a good job of streamlining is done, especially where there is duplication, and also make sure that no one suffers for lack of transportation.

I do not agree with the commission's suggestion that competition in transportation will make it possible to relax government controls. Transportation is too important to the welfare of the citizens of this country to allow free competition to set the patterns, as there is bound to be discrimination against some people in the least lucrative areas.

Competition can make our railways more efficient only if there is no duplication of services. While these exist, competition can only increase the overall costs to the shipper and ultimately, to every Canadian. Duplication or unnecessary service, and equipment which is not used to capacity, means increased overhead. This leads to unnecessary advertising, and of necessity, to a spiralling inefficiency. It seems to me to be essential that this situation be recognized and rectified, in order to set Canada's transportation system on a sound footing.

Farm Management Associations

The formation of farm management associations, clubs or business associations is one of the methods by which lack of information and knowledge has been tackled. These groups of farmers have had a long and successful history in the progressive farming areas of the United States and the idea is rapidly gaining popularity in Canada.

In Alberta, the district agriculturists at Lacombe and Red Deer have been giving farm accounting courses to local farmers for several years now. In 1959 these various groups decided to form a formal association so that they could pool their accounting information and learn more about the business principles involved in present day farming. A director was appointed from each local study group to form the executive and the meetings, supervised by \$10 a year which goes towards the cost of compiling an annual bulletin, based on the records submitted by the participants. Every members receives one of these reports showing him his position compared to the average for the group.

Both farmers and district agricul-

turists in others areas of the province are becoming increasingly interested in this type of project to supplement the farm and home management work already being done. It is hoped that a business analysis laboratory, maintained to a great extent by membership fees, will eventually be set up to analyze farm records. When this is accomplished it will be a definite step forward in basic farm management research as well as in proving information and training for members and district agriculturists.

The Saskatchewan Agricultural Extension Service provides analyzing facilities and supervision for groups of farmers interested in setting up farm management clubs under the direction of their local agricultural representatives. In Manitoba and Ontario the universities have taken the initiative in planning and supervising associations similar to those in the United States.

The exact form of organization of farm groups in the States differs from one place to another, depending upon the needs of its members. In Illinois, for example, many farmers have formed business association co-operatives under the co-operative societies legislation of the State. These groups hire their own fieldmen, who work with 100 to 150 members, helping them

Don't Forget . . .

FEEDERS' DAY

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Saturday, June 3, 1961

to set up records and to interpret yearly results from them. The strong points of the business and those that need improvement can be readily seen from the reports. The fieldmen also assist with income tax returns.

As in many other states, the associations in Missouri have an agreement with the Department of Agriculture Economics at the State University. Here, for a nominal fee, the records are analyzed and a yearly farm business report compiled for each member, showing him exactly where he stands in relation to the standard for his district. All research findings are passed on to county agents and agricultural personnel to assist them in their farm management extension work. —Alberta Department of Agriculture



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National Farm Union Meeting to Discuss McPherson Report

By C. E. Anderson

Prairie Farm Union leaders meeting in Saskatoon expressed disagreement with the majority report of the transportation commission in recommending a specific subsidy to compensate the railways for alleged losses under the Crows Nest Pass rates. Union officials contend that the railways have not proved that there was any loss chargeable to grain.

The transportation commission certainly exploded the \$70 million claimed by the railways as loss due to export grain. The commission calculated the actual loss at \$2 million for the C.P.R. on a total loss of \$6 million, and even here one Commissioner, Mr. Gobeil stated in a minority report that he was not convinced there was any loss at all and further if the loss as calculated by the majority report was accepted, the railways, in the signing of the Crows Nest Pass Agreement, had received more than enough benefits to offset this small loss.

There was another minority report by commissioners Anscourt and Balch. They disagreed with the statutory Crows Nest Rate and asked that this rate not

be accepted for all time, but be increased at the earliest possible moment.

The majority report therefore took the middle course—that of up-holding the statutory Crows Nest Pass Rate and recommending that the Government of Canada pay a subsidy of \$6 million to the railways to cover actual loss, and an additional \$16 million to cover a portion of constant operating costs (track maintenance, depreciation, etc.) for a total of \$22 million.

Farm organizations have always contended that the Crows Nest Pass Rates Agreement was agreed to by the railways in return for certain tracts of land, mineral rights and other concessions which must be taken into consideration if the agreement is broken. Declaring a subsidy in lieu of this agreement which would unfairly put the subsidy in the public eye as a benefit to western agriculture instead of assistance to the railways, which in fact it is.

The transportation Commission generally claims the railways have moved from a position of monopoly in transportation to one of competition with trucks, buses, airlines, and pipe lines.

Uneconomic passenger traffic is pointed out as by far the largest area of loss to railways, calculating a \$62 million actual loss on operations. With-

out allowing interest on investment, the Commission recommends payment of a subsidy on a declining scale for 5 years, beginning with \$62 million in the first year and none after five years. During this period the railways should be encouraged to abandon all uneconomic passenger lines that can be well served by highway.

Branch railways lines with low traffic volume, the commission says, should be abandoned over a 15 year period, with a \$13 million subsidy to apply the first year, decreasing to nothing over this 15 year period. The commission claims that the public generally has already abandoned use of much of the branch feeder lines and that 8,600 miles of these lines are now uneconomic.

It is difficult to pass judgment on the Report until the two final columns are published.

However, the Farmers' Union is not prepared to agree there has been proven to be a loss to the railways due to the Crows Nest Rates, and therefore they do not agree with a payment of \$22 million, or any other sum, to the railways on this account. The Farmers' Union stands firmly on this issue, at least until the remainder of the Commission's Report can prove conclusively that such losses are, in fact, real.

PACKERS GALORE

Development of seven new packing plants in Central and Southern Alberta this year is welcome news to the livestock farmers.

It means that the companies are confident in the future of the cattle industry in this province.

It would have been a bold forecast only a couple of years ago that as many as seven new plants would be built.

But even more important to the individual farmer is the introduction of more competition for the livestock market. More voices shouting for supply means better prices for the producer.

The law of supply and demand can operate only in a free market—in other words the auction system at the public stockyards.

Whether it's cattle, hogs or sheep, they're of major importance to processors. Plants must be operated, labor must be paid.

Do your part in placing your production in a competitive position through consignment only through your A.L.C. affiliated Co-operative Shipping Associations or through ALC agencies on Public Livestock markets.

There has been an expansion in direct buying by packers in recent years but they have nevertheless had prices established in the free market.

As long as this free market is sufficiently strong, then packers cannot set the price. They cannot even have a gentleman's agreement let alone a price-fixing combine.

Without a free market the course of marketing can be easily predicted:—

Packers establish price; farmers retaliate by forming producer-marketing boards; consumers yell for government protection and the government introduces price ceilings or takes over the marketing boards.

Editorial from The Rocky View News and Market Examiner,
Calgary, Alberta, April 11, 1961

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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

We're Still Bewildered

(Wainwright Star-Chronicle)

For us to be bewildered is nothing new, but sometimes we're more bewildered than others. We simply can't understand how publishers who take advantage of their freedom from competition to charge higher rates than most of their comparative contemporaries, can conscientiously take a stand against a two-price system for wheat. Already they have in effect created a two price system for what they sell, in their own refusal to conform to the pattern set by others. This is their privilege. If they feel that they need more money to do the job and can get it, there is no law against it. They must realize that the farmer is not in this position. He has practically no say in the setting of the prices at which he sells his produce. He has to compete directly with grain producers the world over, and finds it almost impossible to tailor his production so that he can create a demand for what he sells—for even if the farmer in Canada did manage it his selling prices would still be controlled by a world price level that would be upset by overproduction in exporting countries and subsidized production in consuming nations.

What a queer picture we would have if Canadian manufacturers in general were forced to base their sales prices to Canadians in the cost of similar goods produced in other countries, rather than on their own actual cost of production. Most of them would be forced to close their doors forthwith.

We know that the farmer is a smart type of individual—but we feel that it is giving him more credit than he deserves (and less cash) to expect him to be able to pay current high costs of operation and at the same time meet in naked competition world prices on a glutted market.

Why shouldn't we in Canada give

No Men Needed

B.C. Forests Products, as E. P. Taylor is known hereabouts in the corporate state, has a kraft mill at Crofton, B.C. and, inside it looks like a set for Charlie Chaplin's Modern Times. The machines do everything but tritely remark, "Look, no hands," which is left to the awed and nervous visitor.

But they tell me this is nothing compared to what the enormous new pulp mill will be, a marvel of automatic push-button monsters that, it seems, will require not much more human attention than a little Glo-coat and polishing from time to time. I got the impression the whole plant is going to be run entirely by a man named Sam.

Of course, it depends on how you look at things whether you're going to be enthusiastic or, as I must confess I was, genuinely appalled.

The fellow who was showing me about was happily saying, "The new mill will embody the most advanced methods of scientifically processing the forest product" and I was glumly wondering "Whatever is going to happen to people?"

Earlier in the week we'd been up through a particular tract of land where the raw material comes from, and, while I have heard eight million talks and round-table discussions on automation, it was this juxtaposition — the lovely forest and the virtually non-human mill-to-be — that brought the subject into focus for me.

People Expendable...

Of course, it's typically naive of me, but if my guide at Crofton is accurate, if all our natural resources are eventually going to be sucked into the open end of mechanical behemoths and ejected out the other as finished, wrapped products, people, as such, may turn out to be expendable.

our farmers a fair return for their efforts?

Indeed, only the next night, waiting for an Alec Guinness movie, I chanced to hear Governor General Vanier discussing the need in Canada for vocational training and mentioning that 40,000 (or was it 400,000) farmers have been the victims over the last 10 years of automation on the good green acres.

I talk back to television quite a bit in my dotage and couldn't help remark, "What vocational training, Mr. Vanier, Sir? For pulp mill work, perhaps."

Because, you see, it is happening in every line. And if one wants to project it into the not-too distant future it is no trick at all to see industry as a series of gigantic Mixmaster machines, owned by such absentee landlords as Mr. Taylor and pretty well untouched by human hands.

Right at the moment there are something in excess of a million Canadian human hands, as you know, who can qualify as untouchables.

Spark of Hope

The one redeeming feature of the problem, you see, is that whoever owns the machines, whatever they may do in replacing human endeavour, they can't operate without the raw material and that is owned by you and me, by Sam, the half-a-million unemployed and the rest of the populace. Without the stuff that is ours the machine doesn't eat.

This means that we can control automation on our own terms if we can just find some way, as a people, to carry our ownership to its logical conclusion.

The Machines to Work For Who?

We can have the machines work for us, rather than the Taylors, we can use the wealth they produce to make life richer and more interesting for the people they out-mode.

We can, through public ownership, use our forests and ore and rivers and fish and produce and everything that is ours so that automation, science's sick joke against humanity, can be harnessed for the good of all.

Farmers' Union of Alberta

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Co-op Insurance News

OTTAWA — Co-operative life insurance companies in Canada face exceptionally strong competition and their sister companies in the general insurance field are entering a period of intense competition, according to G. Lloyd Matheson of Regina, general manager of Co-operative Life Insurance Company and Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company. Mr. Matheson was addressing a luncheon meeting of the annual congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada held in the Chateau Laurier here on April 13th.

"To succeed co-op companies must have principles and objectives which will identify them as co-operative enterprises worthy of the full support of all other organization bearing that name", said Mr. Matheson. They must offer advantages to the insurance purchaser through the development of new and improved methods of serving his needs.

Dealing with specific problems facing co-op insurance companies, the speaker stressed that of maintaining effective democratic control. Because of their great interest in the problem they must assist other co-ops to develop member interest and take whatever action will strengthen the democratic base of the movement. In this area the member

relationship programs of local co-ops become even more significant.

A second challenge is found in the constant improvement of operating techniques and increased efficiency, said Mr. Matheson. Co-op companies have been in the forefront of new developments thus far but they must concentrate increasingly on their natural advantages. Greatest among these is their close connection with other kinds of co-operative.

Insurance co-operatives must lead the way in developing new types of insurance, exploring new marketing techniques, and in extending the advantages of group insurance to new fields and to more people.

Looking to the future Mr. Matheson noted differences of opinion among co-operators concerning the place of private and state insurance programs. We will do well, he said, to remind ourselves that co-operatives exist not to become a part of either system but to replace both.

Important as are the services which they perform for their policyholders, the insurance co-ops must be kept from gravitating to a position of inordinate power within the movement. This will demand breadth of vision from the Insurance leaders and vigilance by those closely related to these developments.

Perhaps the greatest challenge of all,

stated Mr. Matheson, is the need to co-ordinate the several successful but separate companies in Canada into an effective co-operative insurance program capable of providing increasing benefits. This co-ordination should mean working together to solve common problems, provide adequate exchange of information, provide management services to smaller companies where desirable, and provide specialized services such as advanced data processing on a centralized basis.

The goal must always be to serve people who as the consumers of the services must determine the course that the co-op insurance companies will follow, concluded Mr. Matheson.

Identical Twins Sought

Do you know of a set of twin calves of any age or dairy breed? The Department of Animal Science at the University of Alberta is interested in locating and identifying identical twin dairy cattle in this province for their research programs.

Information on the location of the calves (road directions), their age, breed, sex, markings, and whether they are in the same herd would be greatly appreciated by Dr. J. M. Asplund, Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Worth Remembering . . .

Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES

CUBA

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

At the annual F.W.U.A. Convention the following resolution was moved, seconded and carried. "Be it resolved that our country for study in 1961 be Cuba".

Mrs. Laura Gibeau is to prepare the report for our Annual Convention and from time to time we will have items in the newsflashes on Cuba.

Recently I read a paper-back book by Wright Mills, entitled "Listen, Yankee", price 50 cents.

Mr. Mills is a professor at the Columbia University, New York City. He went to Cuba to study and talk to people about the Cuban Revolution. He spent three and a half 18-hour days with Prime Minister Fidel Castro, and six days with Rene C. Vallyo, Head of the Instituto de Reforma Agraria, and many other high officials in the present and past Cuban Governments. He said he was given the privilege of seeing whatever he wanted to see and given candid answers to his questions.

The book is written in letter form and gives a picture of Cuba and conditions that our newspapers have never dared to report. For example, in pre-Castro days, he says, "the beaches at Havanna were barred to Cubans, but thrown wide open to the wealthy who came to bask in Cuban sunshine, gamble and sin. Cuban girls of 12 and 14 were in brothels, earning \$2.25 per day while the employer and government grafter each got about \$52.00 per day for their share.

In 1848 the U.S.A. wanted to buy Cuba outright for 100 million dollars. But Spain would not sell. When this happened some U.S. envoys issued the "Ostend Manifesto" which said that if the U.S. could not buy it, "then by

every every law, human and divine, the United States had the right to take it by force".

In 1861 again an effort was made to gain control of Cuba, as well as Central America and Mexico. Revolution and strife tore the Country until 1895, when Spain sent in soldiers to quell the strife. Out of all this misery American businessmen were making money. They bought land cheap after the devastations and by 1896 they had about \$30,000,000 of Cuban property, including mines—iron, nickel, maganese—owned by Bethlehem Steel and the Rockefeller interests. By the time this century began the Americans owned \$50 million worth of Cuban sugar and tobacco land.

In 1901 the U.S. Marines were sent to Cuba to quell the internal strife, and the Cubans found themselves under the Platt Amendment—which took away their sovereignty, but gave the Americans the power to go into Cuba with guns in their hands if they wished, to intervene and see to it that the government there was protecting American property.

The American soldiers left Cuba in 1902, leaving behind the right to have a naval base—for \$2,000.00 a year! In August of 1960 the base was still there at Guatanamo Bay: The American troops came in 1906, again in 1912, again in 1917.

An American General, Smedley D. Butler wrote in an American magazine in the middle thirties, "I spent thirty-three years and four months in active service as a member of our country's most agile military force—the Marine Corps. I served in all commissioned ranks from a second lieutenant to major general . . . I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American Oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the

National City Bank boys to collect revenues in . . . I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909 - 1912. I brought light to the Dominion Republic for American sugar interest in 1916. In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went its way unmolested.

During those years I had, as the boys in the back room would say, a swell racket. I was rewarded with honors, medals, promotions. Looking back on it, I feel I might have given Al Copone a few hints. The best they could do was to operate his racket in three city districts. We marines operated in three continents."

By 1956 American interests controlled 90% of telephones and electricity, about half of the railroads and 40% of the sugar production.

Fulgencio Batista seized the power of the Army in 1933, and with it he seized the Government of Cuba.

The U.S. recognized him as the true Government of Cuba almost immediately. He ruled for 10 years. Again in 1952 Batista came back into power. The Cubans threw him out in 1958. He murdered 20,000 Cubans with guns, tanks and planes supplied by U.S.A.

Today he (Batista) has a mansion at Dayton Beach, Florida.

Cuba was a place of misery and filth, illiteracy, exploitation and sloth—a caricature of a place for human habitation.

The present revolution began in the University and spread to the worker and farmers. It is a revolution of hunger. Fidel Castro attended Catholic schools, first in Santiago de Cuba, then a Jesuit high school in Havanna, then Havanna University where he graduated as a lawyer. His practice was for the poor people and political prisoners.

It is an interesting book. Be sure to read it!

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR

F U A RADIO BROADCAST

on the air -- Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF THE FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS:

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FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

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SERVING THE ENTIRE PEACE COUNTRY

C F C W — CAMROSE

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C J D C — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

C H E C — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

C H F A — EDMONTON

En Français

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

March 23 — "The more education people have, the more money they can earn during their lifetime. The Institute of Life Insurance recently made a survey of the educational standing of people, and their earning capacity. They found that a grade 11 graduate will earn, on the average, \$16,000 more in a lifetime than a grade 10 graduate. A grade 12 graduate will earn \$16,000 more than a grade 11 graduate. In other words each year of high school is worth \$16,000. When it comes to college or university, each year is worth \$25,000. A person with three years high school and four years university will therefore earn about \$150,000 more in his lifetime than if he had stopped at grade 9."

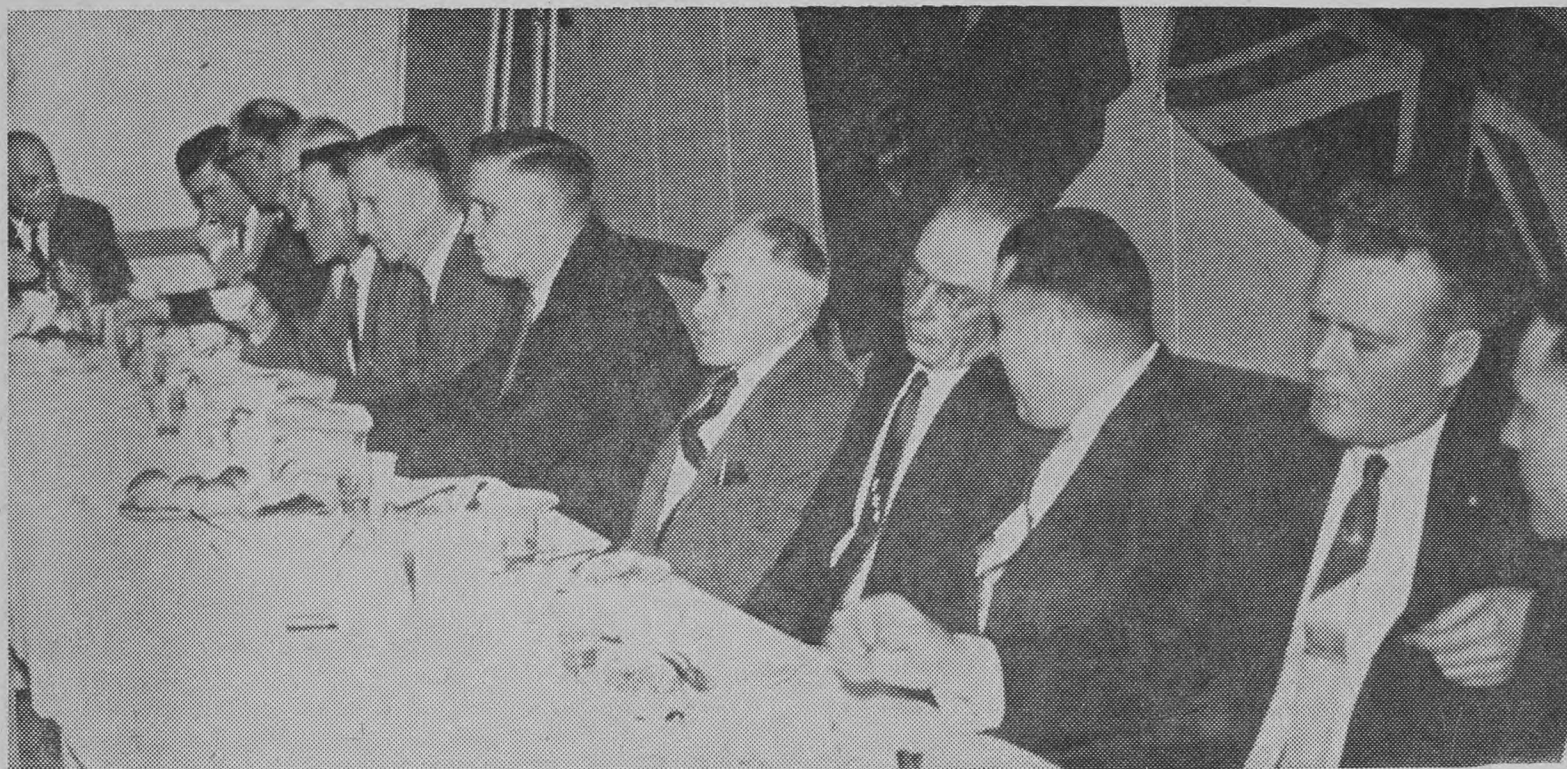
March 24 — "One point has come up which we think is of very great importance to many of our small towns and farm people. The Commission may say that the people who want a railway must pay for it, and this seems to be perfectly fair. Now, suppose that some little town,—or even a big city,—is served by a certain branch line which is losing money. The railway, or the Board of Railway Commissioners will say o.k. we will continue to operate this line, but we will put the rates high enough that it will pay its way, and not have to be subsidized. It's pretty hard to quarrel with that principle, but, if it is established, it may be a lot easier to get people to agree to having their branch railway lines abandoned. If the cost is too high the people concerned may agree the perhaps they can get along without a rail line, after all."

March 28 — "We see huge ads for certain well-known brands of gasoline, which tell us, or at least strongly suggest that this particular brand of gas will give better mileage, and provide easier starting, and cause less corrosion in the motor, etc., etc. At the same time it is common knowledge that refineries trade gas back and forth with one another, so that a motorist has no idea whether the gas from a pump with a certain label, came from a refinery with the same label, or from some other, rival, refinery. Furthermore it doesn't matter. It is all good quality gas."

April 3 — "This problem of food supplies has always been man's chief problem, and there seems to be little doubt that it will remain so. Every week, the world's population increases by over $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million people, or to put it in another way, new people equal to the population of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, come into existence every week of the year. How long this will, or can, keep up, no one knows. The world's population will double in the next 40 years. There is question that we will have to produce a tremendous amount more food to keep our future generations from starvation. It is plain to see that co-operation by all the world's food producers will be needed."

April 4 — "Grade A hogs have always drawn a bonus from the federal government, when they were marketed. Today this bonus is \$3 per hog. Yet in spite of all their efforts to improve hog quality, both by providing the right kind of breeding stock, and by paying a bonus when it was produced, Alberta hog producers are doing the worst job of any province in Canada, in marketing grade A hogs. We market twice as many B's as we do A's, and over half as many C's as A's. Less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of Alberta hogs are grade A."

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER



Head table guests at the F.U.A. Town - Country night last Tuesday are in a pensive mood as they await their desert. Tony Planicka facing the camera at the far end of the table talks earnestly with Clarence Moritz while Mr. Ingo Glasser from San Leopoldo, Brazil, listens. F. Miller, T. Donegani, Harris Rogers M.P., No. Leatherdale, Mayor E. J. Shackleton, Chairman Mert Beuhler, Wilf Elliott, Howard Fulcher and Larry Edwards complete those who got into the camera act.

Photo by Kimberly, Olds

F.U.A. Sponsors Town-Country Night

The F.U.A. sponsored Town-Country night Tuesday at the Elks hall in Olds was one of the most successful endeavors of this kind ever attempted by a farm organization. Tributes were still pouring in Thursday morning from farmers, business and professional people for the excellent manner in which the Coburn, Betchton and Innis Lake F.U.A.'s had co-operated to stage the banquet. Each F.U.A. member had been requested to invite a business or professional man from Olds to be his guest at the banquet. This aspect was well represented in the cross-section of farmers and businessmen present.

Mr. Harris Rogers, M.P. for Red Deer and Larry Edwards, Nuffield Scholar of Three Hills, shared the speaking honors. Mr. Edwards, with pictures and commentary, took the 166 guests on a tour of England, Scotland and Wales, showing cattle auctions, livestock shows, dairy set-up, farming methods and arrival of Canadian grain at British ports. Mr. Rogers congratulated the F.U.A. groups on the type of evening they had sponsored and then reviewed his role as a Conservative back bencher in the halls of parliament. He also reviewed

legislation of direct interest to farm people.

Chairman of the gathering was Mert Beuhler, a district director of the F.U.A. movement. He introduced E. J. Shackleton, Mayor of Olds; Howard Fulcher, President of the Kiwanis Club; N. Leatherdale, editor of the Olds Gazette; Mr. Rogers, Mr. Edwards, Ingo Glasser, a young student from Brazil; Tom Donegani, president of the Innis Lake F.U.A.; H. Platt, president of the Betchton F.U.A., and C. R. Moritz, president of the Coburn F.U.A. and Wilf Elliot, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Grant Field, Wes Houchin, Walter Sick and George Beattie were present from Bowden.

The ladies of the Royal Purple catered to the gathering.

DISTRICT 8 REPORTS

The F.W.U.A. conference of District 8 was held in Rosalind on Thursday, April 6. The district director, Mrs. Florence Hallum of Sedgewick, capably handled the meeting. Locals reporting on the past year's activities were Camrose, Acme, Fairdonian Valley, Donalda, Rosalind and Rosalind Junior F.U.A. which is a newly formed local.

Mrs. Winters of Donalda, alternate director, reported that she had worked in Edmonton the past winter but hoped

to get some action in her local now that she is back at Donalda.

Mrs. Hallum has had a busy two years as director of District 8. She has attended board meetings, a session at Vegreville, has had 3 workshops in District 8, assisted the special broadcast on hog marketing and was present when the brief was presented to the government.

A new local was formed in the last year at Iron Creek, with the name Viking Valley.

Mrs. Hallum told us that there is a new credit union in Sedgewick, and there is also one in Camrose.

A "Voice of Women" representative Mrs. Powers of Edmonton, told of the hopes and aims of her organization. Mr. Joe Gurba from the Department of Agriculture answered many queries on garden and household insects and their control.

Mrs. Florence Sissons of Clive, 1st Vice-President of the F.W.U.A. brought greetings from the executive and informed us that there are 16,000 farm women in the F.W.U.A. Mrs. Sissons appealed to the ladies to be thinking and doing something about safety. She stated that accidents cost one billion dollars a year in this country, as well as the heartbreak and suffering.

Miss Koren Benson of Rosalind, Queen Candidate for District 8 was introduced to the gathering.



President Tom Bruce opens 'Spiel with Florence Hallum, F.W.U.A. Director, observing.

Sedgewick Local F.U.A. Bonspiel

At the recently concluded Sedgewick Bonspiel twenty rinks competed. Rinks participating were from Killam, Strome, and Lougheed areas, as well as from the host Local, Sedgewick.

There were three events: 'Cutworm', 'No. 2 Feed', and 'P.F.A.'.

First event was won by Cecil Gould, with Ken. Bruce, Pete Sather and Ross Danielson.

Second even went to Stu. Galletly, with Tom Wilson, Jackie McConnell and Harriet Wilson; while Cog Beairsto, with Johnny Armitage, Ed. Hampshire and Bill Baker took the 'P.F.A.' honors.

Beautiful weather prevailing, and Sedgewick's Artificial Ice Plant keeping the sheets in top condition, the 'Spiel was run off without a hitch.

—A. B. Falla



Prexy Bruce smiles Scottish satisfaction at success of 'Spiel, while Ellen Armitage dreamily muses on take from F.W.U.A. catering.

LET US GET THE FACTS STRAIGHT

It has been the fashion in recent months for people to talk glibly about interest rates. We have often heard people say—"1% per month! Why that is 12% per year." This is true. Then they go on to say—"I can get a loan much cheaper through the bank". This might be true also. Experience has shown us that very few people are able to obtain a loan from the bank as easily as they would has us believe, unless of course, they are well known to the bank manager.

To get back to interest rates as such, the persons who make the above statement so glibly are only repeating something they have heard from somewhere else. They are usually not cognizant of the true fact. They compare the 1% per month on the **unpaid balance**, (still a true interest rate of 12% per year) with the 6% offered by the banks. It would appear on the surface that a bank loan would be twice as cheap as a loan through a credit Union.

This, of course, is fallacy; what should be done is to compare the actual cost of the loan in **dollars and cents** over a period of time. The following table outlines the typical costs involved in financing a \$500.00 loan for a period of 12 months from various sources.

LOAN AMOUNT — \$500.00 PERIOD — TWELVE MONTHS

Type of Loan	Monthly Payment	Total Prepaid	Actual Cost of Loan
Chartered Bank - Demand loan	Nil	530.00	30.00
Personal Loan	44.33	531.91	31.91
Department Store	45.00	540.00	40.00
Typical Used Car Purchase	51.00	612.00	112.00
Finance Company	47.28	567.36	67.36
Credit Union	44.42	532.50	32.50

The above figures do not take into consideration the various 'Fringe' benefits that accrue when a Credit Union Loan is obtained. We refer, of course, to loan insurance at no extra cost to the borrower, and interest rebates, which are now commonplace in this Province, and are paid each year. The average rebate is approximately 15%. This means, therefore, that the actual cost of the Credit Union Loan shown in the above table would be **\$27.63** and not **\$32.50**. The figures quoted above are reasonably accurate and speak for themselves, so no further comment is necessary.

In our opinion, Credit Unions should get away from the habit of quoting percentage interest rates and inform their members of the action cost in dollars and cents of a loan through the Credit Union, as opposed to the actual cost when it is obtained through any outside agency. It is by doing this that the true facts come to light. This should be part of the Education Program of every Credit Union.

—From Bulletin No. 215, Prov. Co-op Activities, Credit Union Branch

District Conventions

Plans have been made to hold district conventions in all F.U.A. districts commencing with District 11 on June 27th.

We want to stress the importance of every local being represented at their district convention. This is the clearing house for ideas of the membership expressed through resolutions sent from locals. Each local is entitled to send one delegate for every 10 members or major portion thereof. Visitors are welcome but cannot vote. Be sure to send all resolutions you wish discussed at these conventions to your district secretary.

Dates are as follows:

- District 1—June 22, Grande Prairie
- District 2—June 23, Peace River
- District 3—June 24, Rochester
- District 4—July 7, St. Paul
- District 5—July 5, Stony Plain
- District 6—July 4
- District 7—July 6, Wainwright
- District 8—June 26, Forestburg
- District 9—June 28, Wetaskiwin
- District 10—June 16, Olds
- District 11—June 12
- District 12—June 15, Claresholm
- District 13—June 13, Medicine Hat
- District 14—June 14, Lethbridge

The Viking South F.W.U.A. (Viking) and the newly formed Viking Valley F.W.U.A. held a joint meeting in March. They listened to interesting reports given by Mrs. Hallum, District 8 Director. Mrs. Hallum was invited to chair the meeting.

"Buy What is Needed"

Co-operative Women's Guilds are teaching women to buy what they need, "not what they are lulled into thinking they want," said Mrs. Robert Cappie.

Mrs. Cappie, Manitoba president of the guilds, reported to the recent annual women's meeting at the Co-operative Congress.

Mrs. Tony Janeson of Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, provincial president of the Saskatchewan guilds, said that in supermarkets "women are lulled into such a sense of well being they pick up everything on the way".

Researchers have found that their eye-blink rate is affected as they move along the shelves in a deep trance," she said. "They come out of it only when they hear the cash register ring."

Mrs. Janeson said there are 80 guilds in Saskatchewan with some 1,400 members and 18 in Manitoba with about 275 members. British Columbia has nine guilds and Alberta 11. There are only two in Ontario.

The meeting was told that women's guilds operate six-part educational programs.

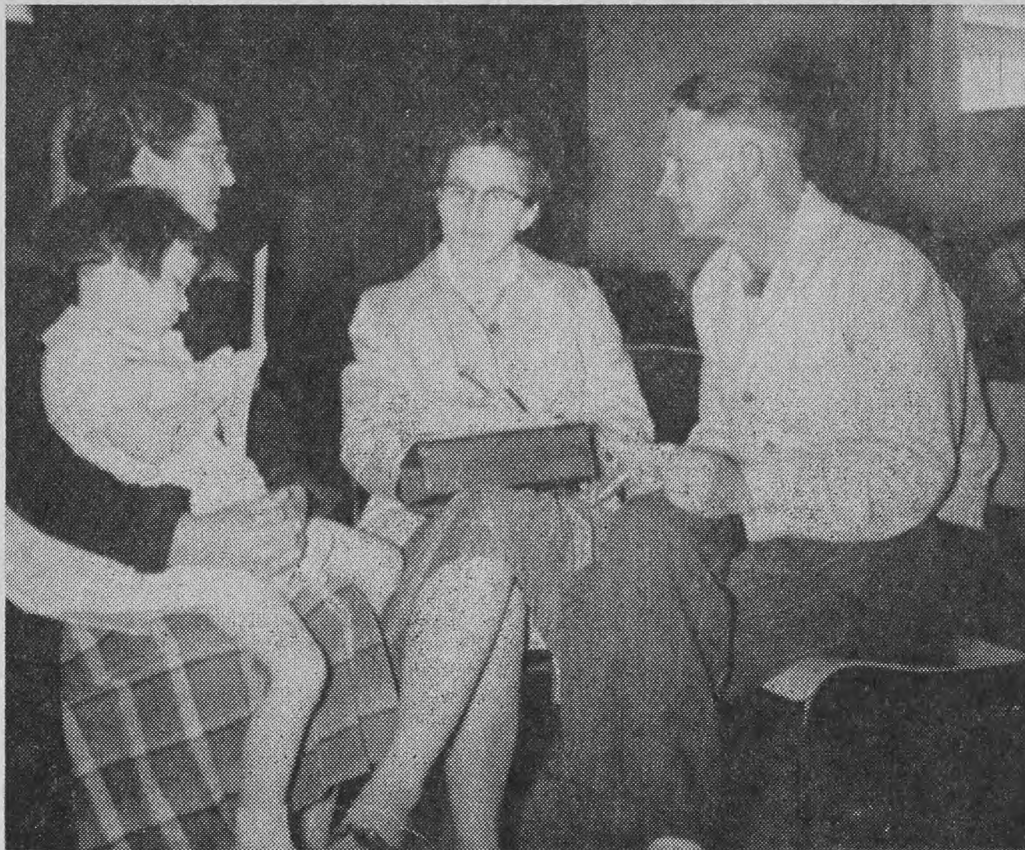
Home economists conduct demonstration programs. The women test products for co-op wholesalers; study progress of the co-op movement in developing countries; study the "hidden persuaders" used by merchandisers to influence housewives' choice of products; budgeting; cost of living, and relations with managers of co-ops.

Guilds are opposed to trading stamps and other "gimmicks". One name brand of breakfast cereal has a mug in it," she said. "But there's less of the cereal. Women could actually buy the mug cheaper at the hardware counter. But they think it is free. The same is true of soap that comes with a towel in it. Housewives could buy the towel cheaper at the linen counter."

In the Prairie Provinces, she said, co-operators have built their own stores. "They are getting honest service with no hidden persuaders, and they know the stores belong to them. When they shop, they know the store doesn't belong to somebody else who will go down to Florida for a holiday with their money."

Other speakers at the day-long meeting were Lenore Newman, home economist with the federal agriculture department; Mary Macbeth, chief nutritionist of the national health and welfare department and Dr. Helen Abel, rural sociologist with the federal agriculture department, who spoke on "The Economics of Rural Home Making."

The group also toured the National Gallery.



Getting off to a good start as secretary for a discussion circle, Esther Randall, Spring Valley, on her mother's knee at the Lacombe Workshop. Others in the picture are Mrs. Ruby Linden, Gwynne, and Pete Wadman, Alhambra.

"Different Forms of Co-operative Marketing"

(Taken from a paper by W. J. Parker at Co-operative Congress, 1961)

Marketing is a complex undertaking. There is no fixed stereotyped form which we can apply to co-operative marketing. A co-operative business is established by its owners to perform certain functions. These can be cataloged as:

(a) The co-operative which buys and sells. It takes ownership of the product in its own name and finds a market either immediately or at some future opportune time. To illustrate this point we cite organizations which operate on this basis: the Forage Crop Seed Division of Manitoba Pool Elevators; the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative.

(b) The co-operative which acts as an agent for the producer. This enterprise finds a buyer or a market outlet and sells the product on the instructions of the producer, the co-operative being remunerated by a service charge or a commission fee. We illustrate this point by citing the Livestock Division of Manitoba Pool Elevators and grain handling by the United Grain Growers and the three Wheat Pools.

(c) The co-operative which acts as an agent for the producer under an arrangement to pool the product. That is, to take delivery of the product on an initial payment to market or process the same over an indefinite period, to recuperate its expenses and to make a final payment to all patrons who delivered their produce to the co-operative.

(d) The marketing board, which acts as a non-profit agency under legislative authority to handle and market the total volume of any given product which producers desire to sell.

Marketing boards in themselves will vary in their methods of operation.

The Canadian Wheat Board differ from operation of the Manitoba Honey Marketing Board or the British Columbia Tree Fruits Marketing Board.

Of the four forms of co-operative marketing which we have indicated, the three forms designated as co-operatives get their authority from the members under permissive legislation; the members own and control the business and they establish policy. Differing somewhat from these structures are marketing boards which receive their authority from governments. The directors of the marketing board may be appointees of government, or the legislation establishing the board may provide the method by which they may be elected by producers.

Co-operative Meeting

The Annual Co-operative Congress held recently at Ottawa for co-ordination of the activities of Canada's co-operative insurance companies.

"Perhaps the greatest challenge facing co-operators in this sector of the movement is the need to co-ordinate our several successful companies into an effective co-operative insurance program capable of bringing increasing benefits to co-operative people in all parts of Canada," G. Lloyd Matheson of Regina, general manager of Co-operative Life Insurance Company, said in a luncheon address.

"Co-ops are facing new and stronger competition today," he said.

"Some of the giants of the insurance industry have combined forces during the past year. If this continues a comparison might be drawn with food distribution where someone has suggested that the co-operative store is the only "independent" left in this field."

He said that the older insurance companies are seeking new ways to cut costs.

"Those that find many cost-saving avenues closed by the rigidity of traditions established over the years are amalgamating with other companies, forming 'groups' of companies under common management and attempting in every way to reduce their selling costs."

He added: "The development of 'all line' insurance selling in the U.S.A. and to a lesser extent in this country, has

encouraged the co-ordination of life and general insurance companies.

"The largest single item in our expense is payment to salesmen. Group insurance offers a great opportunity to reduce this cost but farmers (the largest co-operative group) have largely been denied the advantages of group insurance and labor unions still bargain for a fringe benefit rather than for the funds with which to purchase these benefits.

"Co-operative companies must lead the way in developing new types of insurance and exploring new market-

ing techniques, and in extending the advantages of group insurance to new fields and to more people.

He said that the combined premium income of co-operative companies in the general insurance field is exceeded in Canada only by Lloyd's of London.

He said it is obvious many co-op insurance companies "will face difficult problems."

"But it is also certain that with our competitors exerting every effort to work together and provide more effective competition we cannot afford to have any one organization stand alone."

"The Co-op Image"

Co-operatives have built a favorable but "dangerous image of themselves, the Co-operative Union of Canada's annual Congress was told recently.

It implies that "a co-operative approach to a problem is the one that will find the solution," Julian Smith of Toronto, director of marketing for United Co-operatives of Ontario, added in delivering a paper to the Congress.

"This is wonderful, and we certainly do not want to do anything to mar this image," he said. But he called on his fellow co-operators to realize that "co-ops 'per se', co-ops because they are co-ops, are not automatically successful and do not have Heaven-guaranteed benefits."

At the Congress, some 150 spokesmen for 1,000,000 members of Canadian co-ops are trying to find answers

to the problems of controlling and marketing farm production.

Mr. Smith said co-ops must be sound business enterprises and that they are bound by the basic laws of economics.

These laws "grind on with the same sureness as the 'mills of the Gods that grind slowly but grind exceedingly small'."

"The one thing that a co-operative approach can do to these 'mills of the gods of commerce' is to give the ownership control to those who produce the grist. It can see that the owner's grist is treated equitably and fairly.

"If the producers owners have the courage and capabilities to manage their mill with the same tight efficiency as other successful operators, they can have for themselves the profits in their own marketing mill."

CO-OPERATIVE DIRECTORS SHORT COURSE

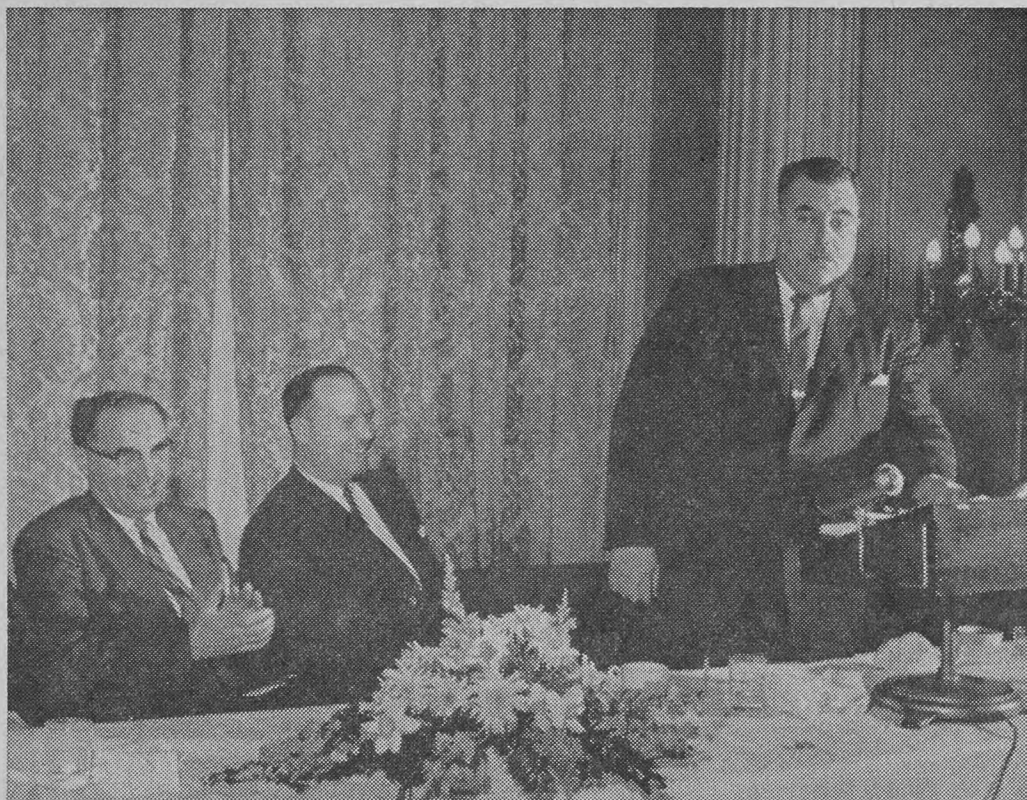


Discussing "How to Make Board Meetings More Effective" at the recent Short Course for Co-operative Directors are, l-r; C. D. Lane, Neutral Hills, Alberta Livestock Co-operative Director; Jim Jackson, Irma, Vice-president, Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd.; Henry Walkemeyer, Rife, Director Beaver River Co-operative; and Mrs. Isabel Dowbiggin, Edmonton, Co-op Women's Guild and Director Edmonton Co-op Store.



Listing the future training needs for directors were short course participants, l-r; Alex Goruk, President Edmonton Co-op Store; Harold Lefsrud, Viking, Viking Co-op; Bill Gavinchuk, Hilliard, Mundare Co-op; Doug Tomlinson, Edmonton Co-op; and Bob Koroluk, Andrew, Director Park Co-op.

Other subjects covered at the Short Course held in the Farm Union Building, March 27-30 were 'Organization Structure', 'Communications', 'Human Relations', 'Legal Aspects of Directors', 'Application of Co-operative Philosophy'. The staff included Jake Fehr and Bill Hlushko of Western Co-operative College; Fred Lockhart, director of Public Relations A.C.W.A., and Floyd F. Griesbach, director of F.U. & C.D.A. Those present strongly recommended that similar short courses should be held next year at Edmonton and Calgary. Eighteen co-operative were represented.



CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

In the last few years, the economic problems of agriculture have overshadowed the production problems. Producers make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, and they are capable of producing about four blades. This has created tremendous problems associated with marketing and distribution. If producers are to receive anything like an equitable proportion of the consumers' expenditure, middleman services must be streamlined and the costs reduced. Canadian Agriculture has tried to solve the marketing problem mainly in two ways: co-operative marketing, through which the producer controls some of the marketing processes, using his own plants to take the product further along the road toward the consumer; and marketing boards through which the power of the state has been used by decision of the majority of the producers in order to attain more orderly marketing and to improve their bargaining position.

This subject can be usefully illuminated through consideration of (a) the objectives producers have in mind in marketing programs, and (b) the requirement of a successful marketing plan.

The Co-operative Union of Ontario has set up a commission for the purpose of studying the relationship between marketing boards and co-opera-

"The Farmers' best customer is Labour," said Claude Jodoin, (right, above) President of the Canadian Labour Congress, when speaking at the Co-operative Congress. Others in the picture are Dr. R. A. Staples, President of the Co-operative Union of Canada; and Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture.

Co-operative Congress To Study Small Farm

"Estimates of the proportion vary, but a large percentage of the farmers in Canada are operating on a scale which makes an adequate income very difficult to attain. Whether such farms continue to exist in the long run will depend to a considerable extent on government policies and the extent to which it is considered desirable in the interest of society to provide such farms with assistance.

But the ability of the operator of a smaller farm to provide his family with a tolerable living depends to a great extent on the nature of his operations. There are many things these operators could be doing for themselves; some of which can be best done through group action along co-operative lines. In such fields as marketing, purchasing, production and credit, the co-operative idea is capable of more than is being demanded of it at present.

Though the co-operative idea alone cannot, as it were, make the world safe for the smaller farm, it is a social movement which exists to help people solve their problems. We recommend that a national conference be convened at the time of the 1962 Co-operative Congress on the subject of "The Smaller Farm and Co-operative."

This recommendation seems particularly timely in view of the passing of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. The Minister of Agriculture has said that "Its aim is to get at this problem of the 30 odd per cent of the farms which have an income of \$1200 per year or less."

—Directors report 1961 Co-operative Congress.

tives with a view to reconciling the apparent incompatibility in principle which has developed in some instances. The commission consists of Dr. W.C. Hopper of the Canadian Federation of

Dates to Remember

JUNE 7 - 8

Discussion Techniques
Conference
Banff, Alberta

JUNE 9 - 10

National Farm Radio Forum
Annual Conference
Banff School of Fine Arts

"The gloom of the world is but a shadow. Behind it yet within our reach is joy. There is radiance and glory in the darkness could we but see, and to see we have only to look. I beseech you to look".

—written in 1531 by Fra Giovanni

Agriculture; Dr. D. L. MacFarlane of MacDonald College, Quebec; and George McLaughlin, Farmer, of Beaverton, Ontario. Their report will be of interest to all Canada.

—Directors Report 1961 Co-operative Congress

RESOURCES FOR TOMORROW

—Conference to be in Montreal, October, 1961

The immensity of our tumbled mountain ranges, prairies, timberland and Pre-Cambrian Shield can hardly be comprehended even by those who travel extensively. The endless distances of the Northwest Territories offer, to those who have been there, a further dimension of Canada.

Within this vast empire less than 20 million people live. It does not seem possible that the well-being of individuals could be harmed by the misuse of natural resources. Yet to the man who observes his fellows and knows how to read the landscape, there are signs that in many areas the needs of people are pressing hard upon the resources, and that the Canadian people are faced with the challenge of coming to grips with diverse problems of resource use.

For example, the creeping expansion into the fertile farmlands of the lower Fraser Valley forecasts a losing battle for those who believe irreplaceable farmlands deserve protection from the encroachment of the "urban sprawl". The endless line of cars on a Friday evening, bumper to bumper on the roads out of our large cities, suggests to some extent the recreational needs of a metropolis, and indicates that even now these needs are not being met adequately. The dull, polluted waters of many once-lovely rivers testify to the inability of the forest-razers of a century ago to understand or perhaps to care, that nature would strike back at their children and grandchildren for every denuded watershed. The rain-washed gullies indicate local disharmony between man and the land.

This list of instances, large and small, in which we need to take a careful look at how we are handling our natural resources is becoming longer. Where we do not manage properly, the problems become greater as time goes on. Mismanaged land begets a poor community unable to plan its future. Each river or lake that becomes an open sewer becomes a problem the community cannot handle. Each tract of land that cannot support economic farms under

modern conditions creates problems of education, taxation and soil management. Each fire on the tundra reduces the chances that the native peoples of the north will be able to find caribou of their survival; and so on.

Canada is still a beautiful and richly endowed country. However, in the quick course of national development, certain things have been neglected which we can no longer afford to neglect. The interests of the individual, of each province and of the nation require that our resources, and the way we use them, be examined from national, regional and local stand-points, and that solutions be found to the problems of administration and management that now limit full and sound resource use.

This is what the Resources for Tomorrow Conference is about. In October of 1961 several hundred recognized experts on natural resources will come together to discuss problems of the kind mentioned above. Representatives will come from each of the eleven governments of the nation; individuals will come from agriculture and other industry, from national and provincial organizations concerned with resource use and national development, and from scientific bodies. Others of outstanding ability in matters relative to resource use will attend, whatever their affiliation or avocation.

There is need that natural resource problems of local and regional significance be viewed against the broad perspective of the national interest. The conference is being set up in such a way that each participant will have the opportunity to express his opinions.

For example, it is not to be a "federal-provincial" conference in the sense that the provinces come together as a group to bargain with the federal government.

And it is not intended to discuss "protection" in the sense of looking up the resources, protecting them from use, or hedging their use with so many safeguards and restriction that it is impossible to use them sensibly.

Nor is it to be a "technical" conference, where foresters meet foresters alone, and water resources men meet among themselves to discuss their own specialties in their own technical language. Techniques will be discussed—especially those pertaining to research and management—but it is of great importance that discussion should go beyond this.

Discussion of outstanding importance will centre on the large and complex problem of land use for agriculture. It is known that in the Prairie Provinces the "family farm" is increasingly difficult to maintain as a way of life: that in Ontario about a million acres of farm land is going out of production every five years; that gigantic regions like the Palliser Triangle of Saskatchewan and Alberta have required major re-adjustments in the use to which land is put; that the fruitlands of the Niagara Peninsula are vanishing (perhaps unnecessarily) with the advance of factories. A flux of change has obscured the problems of agriculture for a decade or more; but solutions can be found if these problems are seen in the context of the whole Canadian picture.

These are some of the multitude of subjects that will be discussed at the conference. F.U.A. Locals with questions and ideas for such a conference should start them immediately through the sub-district and district meetings.

A GAME

Six Long. Answer the following with 6 letter words.

1. A flower
2. A fruit
3. A city
4. A country
5. Boy's name
6. Girl's name
7. Great Man
8. Great woman
9. Tree

Answers may be obtained by writing to F.U. & C.D.A., 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

S.F.U. News

Saskatchewan farmers have been reminded that the existence of the Canadian Wheat Board is based on temporary legislation which expires next year. They were advised to act now to put the Wheat Board on a permanent basis.

Following a weekend meeting in Saskatoon, the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Farmers Union issued a statement urging that the Wheat Board be put on a permanent basis, that full powers of control over western grains be restored to it, that these powers be extended to include all feed mills, and that the regulations be enforced.

The SFU directors also asked that a western farm union representative be appointed to the Wheat Board, and that the marketing of rye, flax and rapeseed be turned over to the Board.

The directors expressed grave concern about the weakening of the powers of the Wheat Board by the exemption of western feed mills from its quota and pricing regulations. They said they were disturbed by recent attacks on the Board by Members of Parliament on the government side.

They saw dangers that the Wheat Board "may be weakened further, if not

dismantled altogether and turned into an export sales agency, surrendering the domestic market to the speculative grain trade." They warned farmers that the quota system, guaranteeing equal delivery opportunities to all, was their "most effective protection against complete integration."

They saw these signs of danger to orderly marketing: The demand of an M.P. on the government side to strip the Canadian Wheat Board of its power to issue permit books and vest this power in a number of small regional boards; the announcement of the minister of agriculture that he is considering the appointment of an eastern member to the advisory committee of the Wheat Board, "presumably to extend to eastern feed mills privileges similar to those now given to western feed mills"; the appointment by the minister of agriculture of a representative of an associa-

tion which is on record as opposing orderly marketing.

All these considerations gave rise to fears of further weakening of the Wheat Board, the SFU directors said, "particularly when seen in the light of the federal government's general attitude toward crown corporations."

Congratulations, Alf!

When Alfred P. Gleave, president of the Saskatchewan Farmers Union returns from Eastern Canada next week, he will bring home a bride.

Alf Greave and Mary Rees met two years ago at Geneva, Switzerland, when Miss Rees was secretary of the British delegation and Mr. Gleave a member of the Canadian delegation negotiating the International Wheat agreement.

They were married April 6 in Toronto, the home of Mrs. Jean Carret, a sister of Miss Rees.

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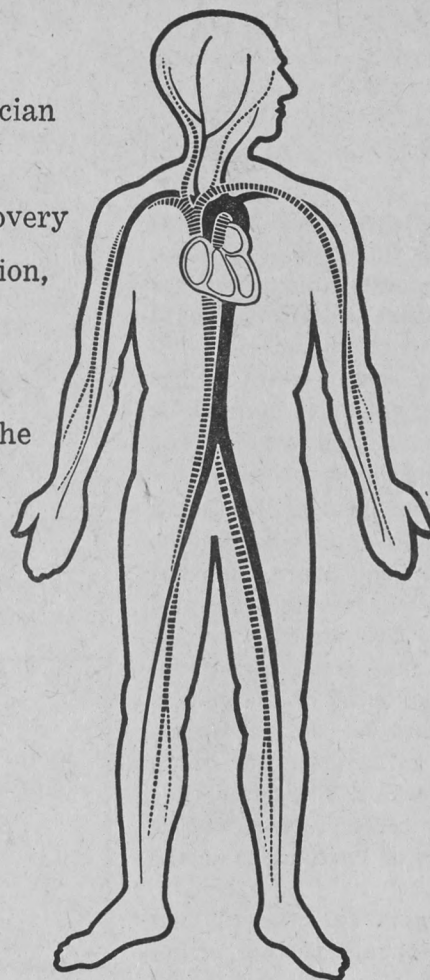
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F.W.U.A. President Reports

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

In Alberta education has received the spotlight for quite some time. We have run all the way from Royal Commissions and Minority Reports, to the individuals presenting their opinions to the Provincial Government.

The new educational tax has become law. Personally I think this equalized tax rate is a fine thing. It gives every school division an equal proportion of money to begin with, then if school divisions need more money they go to their ratepayers for it. My guess is that more people will take a good look where their educational dollar is going.

One part of our educational program that has not kept pace with our times has been our Agricultural Schools. Our Provincial Government has a program on these under consideration at the present time.

Here in Alberta we have an Advisory Board of Agricultural Education. It draws its members from the Alberta School Trustees Association, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts, Women's Institute, Farm Women's Union of Alberta, a Member at Large, the Federation of Agriculture, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and the Superintendents of the Schools of Agriculture. Whenever possible the principals of the schools attend the meetings. It has been pointed out that the purpose of the Agricultural Schools was to train **farmers and farmers wives** or home economists. This has been a fine thing for Alberta. With specialized farming and fewer farmers, I think the schools will have to change to **training agriculturists**.

The whole situation has been thoroughly reviewed and a concentrated effort is being put forth to give agriculture the necessary program it needs to advance with the times.

The number of girls attending these schools has dwindled down to a point where one wonders if they should not drop the course. However I would be very sorry to see this happen. And here I am appealing to our F.W.U.A. locals to give some consideration and see if you can come up with some ideas that would make the course more attractive to the girls. There is a field in food that is almost endless and there are many other specialized areas of home economics. Some people feel that a business course should be included, but let us

be practical and realize that agricultural schools are only set up to teach home economics and agriculture programs. Send your ideas to Mr. J. E. Hawker, Superintendent of Agriculture Schools, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, and don't delay.

Some of the things in mind for Agricultural Schools are: to allow greater use of staff and facilities over a longer term each year and to provide greater flexibility of program. To allow for future addition of core academic subjects so that a student could secure (a) a high school diploma (100 credits), (b) a diploma in practical agriculture or home economics at the level presently required of students in Agriculture.

There is favorable talk of establishing a trimester system over a 10 month term of three quarters. The first quarter would be from September 1 to December 8th; 2nd quarter December 11 to March 16th (for older students primarily) and the 3rd term would be March 19 to June 30th. Under this plan a student could take his or her course in three trimesters. Two trimesters in one year and one trimester the next—or one trimester each year for three years. The student takes the course in whatever combination of trimesters that suit his particular case best. Exams will be written at the end of each trimester.

Another thing I was happy to learn was that there is no difference in the salaries of male or female teachers. Each one is paid according to his or her training and experience. This is a fact overlooked by quite a few employers.

Scholarships and bursaries are available for students at Agricultural Schools..

During the 1960-61 term, five bursaries in the amount of \$75.00 each, 17 of \$100.00 each and six of \$135.00 each were awarded. These awards totaling \$2,885.00 were made to first year and two-in-one students. Two graduating students were awarded \$150.00 scholarships tenable at the University of Alberta. Under the terms of the Student's Assistance Act a total of 14 loans were made. Under the same act a total of \$800 will be awarded in prizes of \$50 each for outstanding work in the term just completed.

With rising costs our "Ag" schools have been operating at a loss. The Dormitories are losing from 10 to 17 cents per meal. Student per capita costs have risen from an average of \$674 in 1956-57 to an estimated \$1002 in the 1960-61 term.

Another thing your Government would be interested in hearing is wheth-

er you favor several agriculture schools in the province, or would you favor one large agricultural school designed to have dormitories for say about 300 students? Such a school would be equipped to be an outstanding school of its kind in Canada, and would probably be an Agriculture University. More courses could be taught and agriculture would gain prestige and better trained agriculturists and home economists.

I favor one large school to begin with and as we see how it works out we could expand as the University of Alberta has. What do you think?

Sub-District 2, District 11 Holds Convention

by MRS. M. B. CHAMBERS

The above convention was held in Morrin in the community hall on March 21. The convention was opened by the chairman Mr. William Shadlock. Resolution committee and election committee was the first business on the agenda.

Guest speaker was Mrs. W. C. Taylor, who spoke on Education, and the Services of the F.U.A., using charts to explain the operation and services of the F.U.A.

Each of our directors gave very good reports and the sub-district director gave the sub-district financial statement. Four resolutions were discussed, three passed and one was lost, but they were all very well debated.

We started our convention at 11:15 a.m. and finished at 6 p.m.

The Morrin Sunny Hills FWUA ladies served the dinner, coffee at 3:30 p.m. and supper at 6 p.m.

Nine locals were represented by a total of 43 members. Largest representation was from the Morrin Local 1130 and the Sunny Hills Local 1112.

We had a fairly good business session. Mr. Larry Hansen was elected sub-director with Mr. William Piffer as alternate.

800 acre farm Red Deer District. On gravel and school bus route. 680 ac. cult. Modern 7 rm. house, complete with 3 pce. bathroom, automatic stoker; pressure system. Good barn with stabling for 23 head; other bldgs. \$50,600 with \$26,600 cash, bal. yearly.

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SPRING CAUTION

To the Green Thumb Enthusiasts

From the Better Business Bureau of
Edmonton — April 6th, 1961

Spring is just around the corner, and with spring comes the urge to get out in the garden, and to spruce up the house. The home gardener get out the seed catalogues and begins to look at all the advertisement for shrubs and plants. Every spring, attractive ads appear in various publications with special deals on trees and nursery stock. Many people like to experiment with new things from far-away places, but remember, it **may** be an experiment if you order from a far-away place. Things which one must consider are: Are the plants acclimatized to Alberta, and will they stand our winters? If the plants are shipped a long distance, can you be sure they are in good condition when they arrive? If not, will you have to send back the dead plant and carry on a lengthy correspondence in order to get your money back guarantee? If the company is advertising nationally, and is swamped with orders, can you be sure you will get delivery in time for planting? Some mail-order nursery houses may make you forfeit up to half of the Contract Price if you get tired of waiting and decide to cancel the order. Reputable nursery houses will gladly give you advice and assistance if you are starting your Landscaping project, and many of them will replace the shrubs which do not survive the first year. **Lawn Sodding** has been the subject of periodic complaint. The Bureau would suggest getting competitive prices and estimates. Get the names and addresses of customers of previous years, and personally check with them as to their experience. Find out where the sod is obtained, and check on that, too, personally, if possible. It just **could** be from an old cow pasture which has been over-run with quack grass.

Many people report to the Better Business Bureau that they purchased black loam which was represented as "Weed Free". No supplier can make such a statement unless he has used a weed-killer, and if such is done, the soil would probably be sterile for several weeks or month. Weeds will grow wherever there is soil, especially in good soil. Couch or quack grass roots can usually be detected in loose piled soil, since the root system is extensive.

Many greenhouses and nursery firms

are members of trade associations, whose purpose it is to elevate the standards of supply and selling practices and to improve business-customer relations by operating according to a code of ethics.

Advertising in the nursery business, as in all other types of businesses can be misleading, if not checked. A promotional firm, might, for instance, show pictures of shrubs or trees at fantastically cheap prices, the pictures giving the impression that the trees will be quite large and well-developed, when in actuality, the customer receives some little seedlings a few inches high. Reputable nurseries quote prices according to the size of the shrub or tree. If customers do encourage the type of misleading advertising by buying and failing to report to the Better Business Bureau and the news media which is responsible for carrying it—then the unscrupulous will flourish.

In rural areas your district agriculturist is always willing to help with information on suitable types of trees and shrubs for your district, and in the city, the parks dept. horticulturist always has a wealth of knowledge and advice for city gardeners. Members of gardening clubs exchange information and experiences, and are able to obtain films and lecturers for groups.

As in all other types of business transactions — **INVESTIGATE — BEFORE YOU INVEST.** Know the firm and its reputation. There are many sources of information for the amateur gardener who wants to develop a **green thumb**.

IF IN DOUBT — FIND OUT.

PRICE FIXERS HAVE REALLY HIT BOTTOM

The New York attorney general has accused eight diaper firms with price-rigging costing consumers a million dollars or more a year in excess profits.

For The Ladies . . .

HADDOCK THERMIDOR

Thermidor . . . a very special recipe, always, yet not too expensive when is used. Sauce-covered, and topped with toasted almonds and shredded processed chesse, the thermidor is broiled to golden brownness after a short baking period.

HADDOCK THERMIDOR

(Make 4 to 6 Servings)

- 1 pound frozen haddock, thawed.
- 4 tablespoons butter, melted
- 2 tablespoons flour
- ½ teaspoon prepared mustard
- 1½ cups milk
- 1½ teaspoons minced onion
- ¼ teaspoon celery flakes
- few grains cayenne pepper
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice
- ¼ cup toasted, chopped almonds
- ½ cup shredded Canadian processed cheese
- ½ cup soft bread crumbs

Steam fish until tender. To 2 teaspoons of the butter, add flour and prepared mustard. Remove from heat, stir in milk and seasonings and cook until thickened. Add egg, lemon juice and almonds. Flake fish and place in 1½-quart casserole, or individual casseroles. Cover with sauce, then cheese. Combine remaining butter with crumbs and sprinkle over all. Broil until golden or refrigerate until needed. Bake in a hot oven (400°F) until bubbly, 15 to 30 minutes depending upon size of dish, then broil slightly until top is gloden.

The Naco F.W.U.A. (Sedalia) invited the Sedalia local to attend their January meeting to hear their guest speaker, Mrs. Russel Jonhson give a very informative and interesting report on the convention in Edmonton.

Hello Peace River!

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At 7:30 p.m. — Monday through Friday

—Your Commentator is Bill Harper

FAMILY COURTS

By Mrs. R. R. Banta

In 1952 the first Family Court was established in the Province of Alberta. Under the "Family Court Act" a Provincial statute, the first Family Court was set up to serve the judicial districts of Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Vegreville and Grande Prairie.

The Family Court is distinct and separate from the Juvenile Court in Alberta. The Judge is a Magistrate appointed under "The Magistrates and Justices Act" and is appointed as a Judge of the Family Court for a particular area.

At the present time the Family Court has the power to hear the following cases:

1. Applications for Maintenance Orders—the maximum amount of maintenance that could be ordered until April of 1960 was \$30.00 per week, but this was increased to \$40.00 per week by the April Amendment.
2. Applications for Maintenance Orders under The Reciprocal Enforcement Orders are collected from other Provinces or other countries, some as far away as New Zealand.
3. Charges against adults for failing to send their children to school.
4. Charges under the Alberta Liquor Control Act which may lead to interdiction.
6. Charges of failing to provide under the Criminal Code of Canada.
7. Charges of assault under The Criminal Code of Canada, when triable on summary conviction, when assault involves husband and wife or parent and child.
8. Charges triable on summary conviction under any other Act or Section when considered appropriate by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Enforcement action is taken under Part 24 of the Criminal Code of Canada. The procedure is the same as enforcing unpaid fines, etc.

In cases where Maintenance Orders made in the Supreme Court are in default, practical assistance is given to wives who are unable to afford legal fees or retain the services of a lawyer. The Family Court staff make all the necessary investigations and the case is taken into Supreme Court by the Agent to the Attorney General or a member of the Needy Litigants Committee.

There is no cost for services through the Family Court, unless either husband or wife choose to retain the services of a private solicitor at their own expense. The only further cost that may be levied is the cost of service of summons or execution of warrant.

The Family Court in Alberta does not have jurisdiction in separation cases or in cases involving the custody of children. Such cases are heard in the Supreme Court.

The staff of the Family Court is made up of Family Court Judge who presides in all Court cases, and administers Acts within jurisdiction; Chief Probation Officer who is responsible for administration. He is also Justice of the Peace for the purpose of receiving complaints; and the Senior Probation Officer who takes enforcement action in all defaulting cases. In addition there are Probation Officers or Family Court Counsellors and the necessary stenographic staff.

The Provincial Government provides the Court accommodation, and salaries of their staff.

The cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, provide their own accommodation for Family Court Counsellors, Probation Officers and clerical help and pay the salaries of these workers. At the present time the Family Courts are located as follows:

1. The Edmonton Court located in the basement of the Court House serving the judicial districts named at the first of this article.
2. The Calgary Court located in the basement of the Court House and serving the judicial districts of Calgary, Drumheller and Hanna.
3. The Lethbridge Court located in the top floor of the Court House; and
4. The Medicine Hat Court located on the main floor of the Court House.

The same judge presides in both Lethbridge and Medicine Hat and the two courts serve the judicial districts of Macleod, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

At the present time the Edmonton and Calgary Courts serve the Red Deer judicial district, but in approximately three months Red Deer will have a Family Court and an additional Family Court is to be established in Edmonton.

The work in all the Family Courts has increased steadily since they came into being and there is no sign of relief. Edmonton and Calgary Courts are particularly hard pressed, hence the establishing of a second Court in Edmonton. Edmonton and Calgary hear handles and average of \$7,000.00 per month in maintenance payments and Calgary around \$8,000.00. Lethbridge and Medicine Hat find that the work is increasing steadily.

It is essential for a close relationship between the Family Court and other social agencies in the community

so that referrals may be made promptly and efficiently. By working together a great deal of time and effort is saved, not to mention wear and tear on the client. The intake worker at the Family Court must, of necessity, explain the function of the Court to the client, point out the advantages and disadvantages of Court actions and in some cases refer to agencies with facilities more appropriate to their needs. Both the probation officers in the Court and the worker in the family agency must offer case work services. The difference arises from the settings in which they work. The question is, which setting offers the greater chance of success.

The need for trained, experienced social workers in these fields turns our thoughts again to the necessity of having training for social service available in our own University of Alberta.

A special problem arises in areas where there are no agencies offering casework services. In such areas there is no choice and the Probation Officer does all the casework.

Who is doing the casework services in your municipality or county?

District 9 F.W.U.A. Conference

The 7th Annual F.W.U.A. Conference for District 9 was held in the Co-op Hall, Wetaskiwin, March 24, with the Director, Mrs. C. E. Jones of Millet as chairman and the alternate director, Mrs. H. Parlbay of Alix as co-chairman. Mrs. Betty Hay of Brightview was secretary.

Seven locals were represented: Anthony Hill, Central Community, Clover Lawn, Gwynne, Eclipse, Haultain and Hillside. The Secretary of each local reported on the year's activities of their group.

Mrs. F. Sissions, Vice-President of the F.W.U.A. gave an interesting address.

After a "pot luck" dinner served by the Co-op Guild, the director and alternate directors reported.

Cpl. F. Fiesler, formerly of the Wetaskiwin detachment of the R.C.M.P. gave an informative talk on "First Aid,

The Rainier F.W.U.A. (Rainier) are really making progress with a roll call of about 42 members, and their various money-making ideas. They have put new linoleum on the kitchen floor of their hall; purchased an electric coffee-maker and added four more banquet tables for the hall. Congratulations and keep up the good work.

Farm Young People's Week - 1961

Every year 100-130 students enjoy informative courses and the fellowship of other farm young people from all over Alberta during a nine day stay "on campus" in the province's capital city. Rural young men and women who are between the ages of 16 and 17 are eligible to attend Farm Young People's Week to be held June 13-21 this year at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

Students experience the joys and companionship, responsibilities and co-operation that are a part of residence life. They are afforded glimpses of the activities which go on inside the high brick walls of university buildings. Social events offer the opportunity to build a wider circle of friends and acquaintances among both the students and staff. Organized recreation in the form of swimming, volleyball, and the annual north-south ball game will also be a phase of the program.

Lectures on a wide variety of subjects of interest in agriculture and home economics are given by highly qualified instructors. Farm record keeping, beef production, grain grading and handling, and farm buildings and equipment are some of the courses from which the boys may choose. For the girls, home nursing, styles and you, and party fare are among the courses which may be selected. During joint sessions such courses as first aid, public speaking, co-operatives and credit unions, and use of audio-visual equipment will be offered. One day of the week will be devoted to the annual meeting of the Junior F.U.A. The final debate in the competition for the debating cup will also be a feature of the week.

During the past few years the number of young women attending has been less than expected and it is hoped that more will take the opportunity to attend Farm Young People's Week.

This year will be the 43rd consecutive year that the Extension Department of the University of Alberta has offered F.Y.P. Week. The Alberta Wheat Pool, U.G.G., Pioneer Grain Company, F.U.A., as well as the federal and provincial departments of agriculture, Faculty of Agriculture, and School of Household Economics help to make the week a success. The cost is expected to be \$31 plus transportation to the university. Support and assistance by local organizations in the costs to delegates will be welcomed. The Alberta Wheat Pool will sponsor 35

F.U.A. Members Visit Gold Eye Lake

On Wednesday, March 22, 17 local and two former farmers travelled to Gold Eye Lake, which lies at the foot of the mountain seven miles west of the town of Nordegg.

At Rocky Mountain House, this group was joined by five F.U.A. members Sub-district Director Ed Hoven and members C. A. Strem, John Sutelo, Rudolph and Martin Siebert from the F.U.A. Local Eckville South.

The object of the trip was to clean up slashed timber on fireguards and building site of the F.U.A. Junior Camp at Gold Eye Lake which consists of thirty acres of land donated and made accessible by a gravelled road, by the Provincial Government.

They found that conditions varied at the campsite, from too much snow in places, preventing the piling of brush in one area, to other places where the timber was dangerously dry, requiring some digging and smoke-eating to keep the situation under control.

Those assisting from Spruceville Local were John Parsons, president of the Local, Howard Young, Mel Morris, Frank Rice who supplied transportation and Bob Chalmers, Charlie Braithwaite and Fred Risky who supplied chain saws making possible the satisfactory accomplishment achieved. Other scorched smoke-eater from Spruceville Local were Bert Saunders, Rod Berry, Ralph Gittens, Clarence Kasha, Bob White and Morley Bradley. Able assistance from the Spring Valley Local was supplied by Guy Randall and Gilbert Hancock. Much credit for the success of the venture must be given Fred Risky and Bert Saunders, members of the planning committee, who co-operated with D. G. Whitney of the F.U.A. Junior Camp committee in organizing the project.

It is rumored that one carload of smoke-eaters were somewhat late arriving home, having been detained in Rocky for the purpose of extinguishing a fire in the area. The details, and success or failure of the secondary enterprise are not yet available.

The follownig quoteable quotes were heard during the day:

"Well blankety-blank! Are we super delegates from the odd numbered sub-districts this year. Contact your agent for application forms.

If you are able to attend, why not take the opportunity to go to Farm Young People's Week this year.

BE "WATERWISE"

For Safe Boating

DON'T go out in small boats unless you are a strong swimmer or are wearing a life jacket; DON'T overload boats; DON'T use a boat that is not seaworthy; DON'T go boating in stormy weather; DON'T stand up in a boat or canoe; DON'T change places in a small boat; DON'T leave boat if it capsizes, cling to it until rescued; DON'T shoot rapids; DON'T use home-made rafts or logs as boats; DON'T endanger your life and that of your passengers by "Show-off" tactics.

For Safe Swimming

DON'T swim alone; DON'T swim at unsupervised swimming places; DON'T dive into unknown waters; DON'T swim for at least two hours after eating; DON'T swim when overheated; DON'T swim when overtired; DON'T swim too far from shore; DON'T swim after dark unless familiar with swimming area; DON'T "duck" or push bathers into water PLAYFULNESS MAY COST A LIFE.

False Pretenses

(From the Toronto B.B.B.)

Protection for the Weaker Sex

A law against obtaining husbands under false pretenses was passed by the English Parliament in 1770, and was as follows: "That all women of whatever rank, age, profession or degree, who shall, after this act, impose, or seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects—by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, bolstered hips or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors; and the marriage under such circumstances shall be null and void."

posed to clean all this?

And later, "I never supposed we would get so much done."

At dinner time, "Whitney, I didn't think you were a very good coffee-maker, but now (coffee-break) I believe you are improving. We can — near drink it".

And on a more serious side, "We have been criticized for spending money and working on this camp-site, for they say we are foolish, that this will not be of any value to us. Well, we can't expect much benefit from this, at our age, but who can say now, how rapidly this country will develop, or what benefits may occur to the next generation."

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

The Organized Farmer,

Confusion still exists among farmers with regard to load limits on lighter type farm trucks, and to clear the matter up, The Organized Farmer reprinted a clause from the Vehicles Act which read:

"Two-axled vehicles of the lighter type which are designed by the manufacturer to be equipped with only single 7:50 x 18 or smaller tires on the rear axle are permitted a tolerance of 50% in excess of the maximum gross weight computed."

I contend that the confusion started with the wording of the act "7:50 x 18 or smaller tires", which should have read, 7:50 x 18 or smaller wheels and tires. Half-ton trucks don't have the 7:50 x 18 wheels and tires.

The Motor Vehicle Branch office contends that the maximum weight is shown on lower right hand corner of certificate. If the tire sizes on the applications are wrong the the maximum weight is wrong and the application must be returned for correction.

With 6:50 x 16 tires I am only allowed to load my ½ ton with 1,400 pounds, gross weight is 4,800 pounds.

W. D. Harvey

P.S. Several farmers here were fined last spring for over-loading ½ tons when hauling a ton of fertilizer home in t single load.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have received a statement on this matter from the Hon. Gordon Taylor. Please turn to page 25.

Dear Editor:

I wish to take strong exception to some of the statements made by Mr. Ed Nelson regarding his remarks that we should join the Hutterites. Most of the boys in our area served in the Armed Forces and are pretty hostile about our president advocating the very thing they fought years against.

I would also take issue with the feed mill situation. In our area we have two mills. One, an elevator that had to purchase through the wheat board and the other just a feed mill that purchased at the going price. Why this ridiculous situation? These mills and others were handling approximately 10 million bushels but machine companies were handling ten times that at their own price. As soon as the feed mill regulation was lifted, wheat for feed went up 15 cents per bushel right away. Barley jumped 10 cents and oats five. The wheat was trading at machine companies at 90c. Now it's \$1.05. Why?

If I haul a load of No. 6 wheat to the the Board, I receive 88c. If I buy the same grain from the Board I pay \$1.32 or 44c more. But, the most the Board ever paid in interim and final payments was 16c so that I should be able to buy it for \$1.04. No one seems to be sure where the other 28c goes. Possibly the elevator company for storage or some into the pool where the grain farmer may get a few more cents on milling grades.

If Mr. Nelson is going to oppose private enterprise, he is opposing almost every farmer in Alberta, as most of us are running a private enterprise.

Ralph Loosemore,
Twining, Alberta.

Editor's Note:

Interim plus final payments for No. 6 wheat in Edmonton district since 1955-56 were as follows:

- 1955-56 — 22.6 cents.
- 1956-57 — 15.7 cents.
- 1957-58 — 24.5 cents.
- 1958-59 — Interim payment of 10c, final payment yet to be announced.
- 1959-60 — Interim payment of 10c, final payment yet to be announced.

Dear Editor:

Farmers selling feed and seed to other farmers save the cost of trucking and elevator charges, but inconvenience themselves in accurate weighing, grading, or in having clean feed or seed unless they take it to a seed cleaning plant or do it with, in many cases, totally inadequate equipment. Mostly it is not done at all.

Farmers selling their grain to integrated feeders and feed lots get only the price which the feeder will pay and they pay only what they have to, thereby making their profits larger.

Farmers sell their grain to feed mills far away below market price and the feed mills nearly always use the very best wheat, oats, barley, and other grains possible to obtain at their price. This cuts down the amount of top grades sold to the Wheat Board and thereby affects

the high standard of Canadian grain on the world markets. The cost of the grain to the farmer from the feed mills makes very little difference to them as the feeder pays several times the price of the grain when he buys it in the form of concentrates, chop, rolled or cracked grain, or in various other forms.

If farmers, buying seed, feed, etc., feeders of all kinds, and the flour, and other mills were to buy their requirements from some central agency like the wheat board, all parties concerned would receive the same price or pay the same price the whole country over and not have parts of the country with low, or no yield at all paying high prices, and parts with heavy yields receiving bankruptcy prices. The same amount of feed or other grains would still be used according to amount of acres seeded, or animals fed, and the wheat board would be able to have a 25 or 30 bushel quota instead of the 8 or 9 at present, thereby allowing farmers to make a fair living instead of going bankrupt under the cutthroat system of black markets, peddling below cost of production, and unfair competition, under which we are living today. It would also divert the entire grain crop that is marketed, back through the proper grain channels, preferably farmer-owned co-ops, thereby giving the elevator agents more work to do, a larger volume of grain to handle and not full of storage grain, with the cost of storage charged against a few bushels, plus elevator costs.

C. M. Beaton,
R.R. 4, Calgary.

Editor:

At this time locals should be considering resolutions for the district conventions. Personally I feel we have in the past spread our efforts over too wide a field. What we need is more of a trade union attitude. When other groups meet they concentrate on their own special business. We should do the same. This may seem crude but it is necessary if we are to improve our relative position and make farming attractive to the rising generation.

Looking over the last few years I sometimes wonder what we are trying to do. Many of our resolutions should be dealt with by other organizations in which our members play a part.

But the farmers' convention should be for farming.

All resolutions should be in fairly broad terms, leaving details to the receiving body. Locals should be willing to have their own resolutions redrafted at the convention to meet the wishes of other locals who hold similar views.

This would greatly reduce the number of resolutions and allow more time for debate. This is a great weakness in our convention. Too many resolutions and not enough discussion.

Nothing has reduced our support at the local level, or our prestige with the general public more, than the annual performance at the last session of the convention in Edmonton.

Better by far to deal with 25 or 30 resolutions, than to try to run through 200 like an auction sale. If anyone thinks that resolutions passed in this way have any effect, they are only fooling themselves.

For several years we have drawn on reserves. It therefore becomes a matter of choosing what is most important, for we must keep solvent.

Our executive is often busy with matters which are not strictly agricultural. We are spending considerable time on leadership courses. All these things may be good, but are they going to solve our main problem, which is "more net money in farmers pockets."

W. Lloyd, Brown,
Islay, Alberta.

Dear Editor:

A lot of very interesting reading in the March issue. I agree with Mr. Haenchke of Picardville in his criticism of the action of the convention in commending the federal government in its action in regard to the railway strike and in preferring to hear the labor side of the story. Farmers should always be of the story anytime and vice-versa; as they say, we should get together more. Commenting on our president's report, I cannot go with our president in this. He sees nothing wrong in capitalism or nothing wrong in socialism and yet he publishes an article from a capitalist paper, that has armed socialists ideologists with shocking facts. How anyone can read and record these facts and still support that kind of thing has me lost. I cannot travel down the middle of the road, I can go with our president down the co-operative way which I have always supported, which I call socialism.

I would also like to commend the Editor for including the article "What Price Survival". I hope the members read it; and the other article "A Black Eye" taken from the Saskatoon Star Phoenix. These two articles should convince anyone what our blind adherence to the capitalist system is leading us to.

We have to co-operate to survive.

Hardy Wear,
Vermilion, Alta.

Editor, Organized Farmer,

Dear Sir:

Women for Peace in April issue of Organized Farmer prompts me to express a point of view. In my opinion our government as well as all the governments of the Western Nations have been working for peace since the end of World War II, following which we all disarmed only to find Russian Imperialism continued to subjugate and exterminate millions of people. I, therefore, suggest that Women for Peace go to the Kremlin to express their point of view and not insinuate that our country has not been working for peace. It should be obvious to the most blind that the West has always in the last 15 years worked for peace and to suggest otherwise is an affront to intelligence.

Peace will prevail only if we remain sufficiently armed to make an attack by any dictatorial tyranny doomed to failure.

I also wish to express regret at the O.F. for seemingly supporting such organizations of dubious intent. I feel you would use my 50c to a better advantage by sticking mostly to farm issues. The people of Canada have their parliament and so let us leave the matter of peace to those who have the mandate.

Yours truly,
Wm. B. Wozniak.

Editor's Note:

We believe that reader Wozniak is confusing the "Voice of Women" which is a very new organization, with certain other peace organizations whose motives are doubted by many Canadians.

Voice of Women has among its honorary sponsors Mrs. Lester B. Pearson, Mrs. Hazen Argue, and five lady members of the Canadian Senate, including Mrs. Josie Quart, former president of the Women's Conservative Association of Canada. These ladies can hardly be considered to be subversive.

As we understand it, Voice of Women has every intention of organizing in every country in the world—Russia, China, Africa, Europe, America, Australia. They are not interested in politics or philosophy. They think that war is a useless and senseless way of trying to settle international disputes, and they intend to build up world opinion against it.

The Dimsdale F.W.U.A. (Dimsdale) also had Miss Shirley Myers as a guest speaker during March. Apparently this lady has been very much in demand by the ladies of various F.W.U.A. locals. We hope everyone benefits from her visits.

F.U.A. 'SPIEL AT WAINWRIGHT

On Tuesday, March 14th, rinks from various Sub-districts of District 7 of the Farmers Union of Alberta met in Wainwright for the first District Play-offs. Rinks from the following places took part: Derwent, Ribstone, Edgerton, Amisk, Loughheed, Irma and Lloydminster.

The Alberta Wheat Pool donated a trophy for the annual competition, which the winning rink holds for one year. There are also four souvenir trophies which accompany the challenge trophy. These souvenir trophies are retained by the members of the top rink.

The play commenced at 10:00 a.m., in the form of a double knockout.

At noon a sumptuous lunch was served to the visiting rinks by the ladies of the Wainwright Curling Club, which added much to the enjoyment of the day's activities.

Mrs. Lena Belik, FWUA director and chairman of the Curling Committee, welcomed the players to this first event undertaken by the FUA in this area and wished them an enjoyable day.

Mr. Milo Fleming presented the Alberta Wheat Pool trophy to the winning rink of A. Johnson of Amisk, which had father and two sons as members. Runners up in the top event was the C. Ingvaldson foursome from Loughheed. C. Finlay made the presentation of large, divided relish dishes on behalf of the District FUA.

The second event was won by the Mudryk rink from Derwent. A presentation was made to these members by G. Finlay on behalf of the District FUA.

This brought a very enjoyable day to a close.

—Wainwright Star Chronicle

The Milo-Queenstown F.W.U.A. (Milo) have a few ladies interested in the farm accounting course. Such a course would be beneficial to all farm wives and their husbands.

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J. H. McLaughlin,
Spruce Grove, Alta.
Phone HU 9-9303

Information re Weight Limits on Lighter Trucks

SUPPLIED BY THE MINISTER OF HIGHWAYS

MARCH 16, 1961

Half-ton Trucks

Tire Size Single Basis	Certificate Maximum	Total Maximum with Tolerance (50%)
600 x 16	4,130	6,195
650 x 16	4,800	7,200
670 x 15	4,930	7,395
7 x 17.5	5,200	7,800

Three-quarter ton Trucks

Tire Size Single Basis	Certificate Maximum	Total Maximum with Tolerance (50%)
700 x 16	5,460	8,190
750 x 16	5,930	10,395
700 x 17	6,660	9,990
750 x 17	7,330	10,990
8 x 17.5	6,800	10,200
8 x 22.5	8,000	12,000

One ton Trucks

Basically the same as above with the possible exception that in some cases dual tires may be used. In such cases the 50 per cent tolerance would not apply and only the 5 per cent tolerance would become applicable. The table on dual tires would run as follows:

Tire Size Dual Basis	Certificate Maximum	Total Maximum with 5% Tolerance
700 x 17	13,330	13,990
750 x 17	14,550	15,390
8 x 17.5	13,600	14,280
8 x 22.5	16,000	16,800

I would point out that the 50 per cent tolerance does not apply to any vehicles which have a maximum certificate weight greater than 8,000 pounds. This was arrived at after considerable deliberation a few years ago when tolerances for smaller vehicles were being revised from 10 per cent to 25 per cent and lastly to 50 per cent.

Attention All District 13 Members

This year the District 13 convention is to be held in Medicine Hat, on June 13th.

We are bringing this to your attention at this time because not many of your locals will be having more than two meetings before convention time. Now is the time for you to be getting those resolutions you have been thinking about before your local meeting. The resolutions committee for the convention, headed by Mrs. Duby, F.W.U.A. Director, wants to have all resolutions sent in to them by May 15th if possible, so that they may check them over and prepare them for printing in the program book. Please send your resolutions to Mrs. Thelma Duby, Rainier, Alberta.

There is a tendency for modern business and service organizations to become more centralized. This means that more control, and policy making passes from the members to the executive. The Farmers' Union is proud that its policy making has remained with the members. We must keep this spirit alive, and so the resolutions, which make up our policy, should originate in the locals and pass through the district conventions to the annual convention where they will be accepted or rejected by the delegate body.

Therefore it is important that we make a start now to get those ideas you might have, rolling on their way through the channels to the annual convention.

Jack Muza,
District 13 Director

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The Heart Valley F.W.U.A. (Heart Valley) welcomed District Home Economist, Miss Shirley Myers, and listened to a very interesting talk on the protection the consumer has through C.A.C., B.B.B., etc., and the different methods used by salesmen to help us part from our money. These ladies have decided to join the C.A.C.

* * *

The Dakota F.W.U.A. (Ponoka) had a successful bonspiel with 18 rinks from four locals taking part. The ladies also sold \$25.00 worth of lovely homemade pies.

* * *

The Anthony Hill F.W.U.A. (Brightview) are planning their "pot luck" supper for their members on April 4th. Good Luck, Ladies.

* * *

The High Prairie F.W.U.A. (High Prairie) also entertained Miss Shirley Myers.

A New Approach To Farm Radio Forum

By Mrs. Laura Gibeau

How many of us ever stop to think what a wonderful tool farm radio is? We have a good number of farm forum members who have; and I want to commend them for their loyalty (to farm forum). On the other hand, many people, when you mention farm radio forum think of something that is outdated and a thing of the past. They say it should be on TV. I agree that this would be advantageous. But also do we realize that the cost is prohibitive. It would cost almost 20 times as much on TV. The TV program Country Calendar will provide at least 3 programs for Farm Forum in 1961.

Have we ever stopped to think that farm radio forum is only a tool—a means of communication, whereby we can exchange ideas. I agree that a new approach to farm forum is needed—we must bring it up-to-date to fit the rapidly changing society we are living in today. We have made great stride in co-ordinating our educational efforts and promoting the co-operative spirit in our organization in the past year through organizations such as the F.U. and C.D.A., farm organizations themselves, the University Department of Extension, Department of Agriculture. I see a tremendous tool here, farm radio forum—to help us to do the job we are all trying to do—bringing knowledge and ideas from all these sources, putting them to work together whereby everybody will benefit. This valuable media could speed up our program, where otherwise it will take years to do the job.

I suggest we take a new look—try a new approach to farm radio forum. It is up to leaders of our farm organizations, Department of Agriculture, etc. to make the best use of it. We are told by top notch economists that there is no answer to our complex problems. No government, economist or specialists have the answer—the people themselves will have to decide what action to take—they will have to take action in many ways—what better media have we to do the job?

National Farm Radio Forum Conference will be held in Banff June 8-11 (the first time for Alberta). I hope that all the farm forums in the province will be represented, as well as all farm organizations, all who are interested in the social and economic development of our country. Come to the Conference and have a voice in the programming of Farm Forums for the year ahead. We need your ideas. You

are the people who are aware of the complex problems—remember that extra-ordinary ideas come from ordinary people. The day before the Conference (June 7th supertime to evening of June 8) we will hold a Special Discussion Techniques Conference for our Alberta members. It is expected that each F.U.A. District Board will have at least 2 representatives there. Please keep this in mind.

There is no one answer to our complex problems. Farmers themselves will have to **decide** what actions to take. Farmers are getting fewer and fewer. We will need better communications—new methods to put our views across. Let's take a good look at farm radio forum. This is one of your best media—and the cheapest at our disposal today. Let's use it. I am looking forward to some constructive ideas from you for the Conference—National Farm Radio Conference at Banff.

Sub-District 7 Curling Competition

A. FOSSUM

F. U. A. Sub-district 7 Competition was officially opened by Mr. F. W. Otto, Mayor of Amisk, throwing the first rock at the Amisk Curling Rink. Local No. 702 with S. Prost, President, Mr. Robert Johnson, U.F.C. Delegate and members made sure lunches were available throughout the 2-day battle of rocks, brooms and good-natured banter.

Seven locals—Czar, Parkside, Rolling Hills, Amisk, Rosyth, Strong and Mebrae battled for the right to enter the District 7 playoff at Wainwright March 14.

At the end of 2 days a tired but happy rink was Mebrae with Amisk rink as runner-up—not one complaint! Curlers and fans alike had a good time. I think this should be made a Provincial effort.

IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

This course is offered by the Co-operative Union of Canada to employees in co-operatives anywhere in Canada. While intended mainly for employees, it may be taken by anyone who wishes to study the co-operative movement in Canada.

The course deals with the history and philosophy of co-operatives, principles and methods of the movement, and the development of co-operatives within the Canadian economy. The list of fifteen lesson topics is as follows:

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2. *How Co-operatives Began in Great Britain*
3. *Principles and Methods*
4. *Organization and Structure*
5. *Co-operatives and Other Business*
6. *The Co-operative Movement in Canada*
7. *Marketing Co-operatives in Canada*
8. *Purchasing Co-operatives in Canada*
9. *Finance Co-operatives in Canada*
10. *Service Co-operatives and Other Types*
11. *Co-operatives in the National Economy*
12. *Education and the Co-op Maker*
13. *Co-operatives in Other Countries*
14. *Problems, Difficulties and Questions*
15. *Social Significance of Co-operatives*

Those who enroll in the course will study under the direction of a tutor who will give personal attention to the assignments and study program of each student. Reading lists and a certain amount of reading material will be provided by the CUC in addition to the lessons. The cost of the course is \$50.00, including the services of the tutor.

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